

17072. Misbranding of Sanitary menthol inhalers. U. S. v. 47 Dozen Sanitary Menthol Inhalers. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. (F. & D. No. 24199. I. S. No. 022112. S. No. 2452.)

On November 1, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 47 dozen Sanitary menthol inhalers, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Woltra Co. (Inc.), from New York, N. Y., on or about October 18, 1929, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of menthol.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Display card) "Relieves * * * Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Asthma, Influenza, Neuralgia," (label) "For Neuralgia, Asthma, Sore Throat, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Influenza * * * Etc."

On January 2, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered condemning and forfeiting the product to the United States.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17073. Misbranding of Dr. J. Bradfield's female regulator. U. S. v. 20 Bottles of Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator. Default decree of condemnation and forfeiture. (F. & D. No. 24183. I. S. No. 016799. S. No. 2389.)

On or about October 25, 1929, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 20 bottles of Dr. J. Bradfield's female regulator, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Bradfield Regulator Co., from Atlanta, Ga., on or about June 28, 1929, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Maryland, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, glycerin, alcohol, and water, flavored with oil of cassia.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the therapeutic or curative effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Blown in bottle) "Female Regulator;" (bottle label) "Female Regulator * * * For Women Recommended by us for irregularities of the menstrual functions when not caused by malformation or that do not require surgical treatment. Especially for use during the last two months of pregnancy, at puberty and at the change of life * * * The Bradfield Regulator Company;" (wrapper) Female Regulator * * * For Women Recommended By Us For Irregularities of the Menstrual Functions. Especially for use during Pregnancy, at Puberty and at the Change of Life * * * Bradfield Regulator Company * * * Recommended by us for the Treatment of Non-Surgical Cases of Weaknesses and Disorders of the Female Generative Organs, such as: Suppressed or Delayed Menses, Painful Menstruation, Profuse or too Frequent Flow of Menses, and at the Change of Life;" (circular) "Female Regulator For Women Recommended by us for Irregularities of the Menstrual Functions. For use during Pregnancy, at Puberty and at the Change of Life. For Non-Surgical Cases of Weaknesses and Disorders of the Female Generative Organs, such as: Suppressed or Delayed Menses, Painful Menstruation, Profuse or too Frequent Flow of Menses, and at the Change of Life. * * * Bradfield Regulator Co. * * * is for women only * * * Woman Her Sexual Characteristics. The menstrual function is the distinctive characteristic of the female sex. This function sustains such important relations to her health that it may not be disregarded with impunity. * * * The best results will generally be secured by taking Bradfield's Female Regulator * * * There are often times when headache and mental and physical weariness is experienced; an inability to think clearly with a disinclination to make any effort. At such times

take a dose 3 times a day. At Puberty Nature generally makes some effort, at puberty, to establish menstruation; but, should it fail to appear, a train of symptoms ensues which soon injures the health and constitution of the young girl. She grows pale and loses her strength and sprightliness. Directions—When Nature indicates a tendency to establish the flow give One Teaspoonful doses in double the quantity of water, gradually increasing to One Tablespoonful, 3 times a day. Continue the medicine for ten days, and repeat this course of treatment at each succeeding 'period,' or until the flow is regularly established * * * Periods Too Frequent or Profuse. From a variety of causes the 'periods' may become too frequent or their flow at regular times be too profuse. * * * In the ordinary or general excessive flow where 'periods' are too frequent Bradfield's Female Regulator may be employed. Directions—Take a dose 3 times a day, and continue regularly for a month, or until a natural discharge takes place. Stop the medicine during the discharge, then begin as before. Irregular, Painful Or Delayed Menstruation. The menstrual flow ought to appear regularly, and cause no pain; and this is the case with well-developed and healthy women. But every woman who is irregular is liable to painful 'periods.' Directions—Commence three or four days before the expected 'period' and take a dose three times a day. * * * Insufficient or Scanty Menstruation. Many cases occur in which there is no irregularity as to time, and no very great amount of suffering is experienced, but the flow is insufficient and unsatisfactory. The patient is perfectly well aware that a healthy and increased flow would instantly relieve her. Directions—Ten days before the regular time for the 'period' to commence begin with a dose 3 times a day, gradually increasing to 4 times a day. Repeat this treatment every month or until a natural and healthful state is restored. Leucorrhoea. Leucorrhoea or whites is often caused by disordered menstruation. * * * where it is reasonable to suppose that it arises from a disordered condition of the menses, Bradfield's Female Regulator is recommended. * * * Change of Life * * * Take a dose 3 times a day, regularly. * * * During Pregnancy * * * A tablespoonful 2 or 3 times a day, during the last 2 months, is recommended."

On January 2, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered ordering the product condemned and forfeited to the United States.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17074. Adulteration and misbranding of C. C. T. Antiasthmatic (Hare).
U. S. v. 1 Drum of 9800 Tablets of C. C. T. Antiasthmatic (Hare).
Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F.
& D. No. 23964. I. S. No. 020526. S. No. 2180.)

On August 21, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of one drum of 9,800 tablets of C. C. T. Antiasthmatic (Hare), remaining in the original unbroken packages at Muncie, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Shores-Mueller Co., from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on or about July 25, 1929, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Indiana, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, by reason of the fact that the tablets were labeled in part, "C. C. T. Anti-Asthmatic (Hare) Potassium Iodide two gr. Sodium Bromide two gr.," whereas the article contained 0.4 grain of potassium iodide and 0.6 grain of sodium bromide per tablet.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Anti-Asthmatic (Hare) Potassium Iodide two gr. Sodium Bromide two gr.," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the statement regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the article, was false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effect claimed.

On December 21, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*